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WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 21, 1894.

The Weather To-day.

District of Columbia and Maryland, unsetled weather; fair during greater portion of Monday; cooler; variable winds. Virginia, generally fair; warmer in western portion;

WILL IT BE A FARCET

In connection with the proposed investiga tion of the operations of the agents of the sugar frust, which Senator Gray's committee promises to take up after the charges of senatorial bribery have been disposed of, some of the subsidized organs of trust and other special interests have been at great pains to publish historical sketches of former congres sional inquiries of like character.

It is averred that the forthcoming investigation will be thorough in every respect, and doubtless it is the wish of every member of the committee that all the essential facts should be brought out. The precedents, however, are not very encouraging. The committee have been looking up the precedents and find that they have the power to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths; but it is altogether a different matter to compel witnesses to produce papers or to testify to facts that would in any way criminate themselves. The terrors of imprisonment for refusal to answer the questions of legislative investigating committees no longer serve to intimidate witnesses, and there is now little danger of incarceration for contempt.

Toward the close of the last and the beginning of the present century there were a number of cases in England where witnesse refused to testify at the bar of the House of Commons or before its committees and were imprisoned for their obduracy. After varying periods they were released without trial, and it is still an unsettled question as to the powers of the British legislature over such matters. It has been a long time, however, since a case of confining a witness for refusal to testify has occurred in Great Britain, and, regardless of the abstract right of either house of parliament to inflict such punishment, the practice is now generally looked

In 1875 and 1876 the House of Representatives of the Forty-fourth Congress set on foot a number of investigations. The committees conducting them had great difficulty in acquiring the information desired. Some of the witnesses were remarkable for what they did not know concerning matters with which the public supposed they were perfectly familiar. Books and papers asked for by the committees were flatly refused, and the witnesses were declared in contempt of the House and locked up.

They were soon released, without, however, yielding up the coveted information and trial by any properly-constituted tribunal. Subsequently suits for damages were instituted, which in one case, at least, were recovered after many trials, but not until it had been passed upon by the court of last resort.

Because of the refusal of these witnesses to and the indications are that the present investigations will be similar in result.

To properly handle cases of this character there should be created a court having competent jurisdiction to hear and determine, with full power to subpæna witnesses, requiring them to testify under oath and to produc books and papers relevant to the issue under pain of commitment for contempt.

Were this done, THE TIMES thinks that these investigations would not prove in the future the farces they have in the past,

REPEAL THE STATE BANK TAX.

Anent the measures now being agitated in Congress for the repeal of the probibitory tax on the issues of state banks, the plutocratic organs have raised the cry of "mad-dog!" They assert that behind this movement is a wildcat currency scheme, which our legislators are implored to narrowly watch. In the terse language of the late John Covode, "the allegation is false and the allegators know

The repeal of the state bank tax is a prom inent plank of the Chicago platform. In the opinions of many it is a more important measure than tariff reform, or any other that has had the consideration of Congress so far

If the reneal of the state bank tax had promptly followed the repeal of the Sherman law, the relief would have been almost instantaneous. A sound currency, ample for all the requirements of trade, would have been furnished; the delusive silver question would have been relegated to the realm of abstract theories, and tariff revision could been completed by the deliberations of the slow solons of the Senate without seriously retarding the return of prosperity to the

The masses have a stubborn conviction that because the national banks furnish a currency, for the redemption of which the general government is pledged, and which is therefore, undoubtably safe, a better financia

evstem could not be devised. But of what avail is it to the people that a national bank note is as good as gold if the conditions upon which it is to be had are such as to place it practically beyond their

The national banks from their nature grow up in the commercial centers only. The securities upon which they are based-United States bonds-are mostly owned by Wall

street speculators and eastern capitalists, and their currency is controlled naturally by these bondholders.

The national banks are said to be bursting with money, which they are anxious to lend at the usual rates of interest on mortgages of real estate or equally good collateral securities, but they do not know the western farmer and the southern planter individually. The estates of these producers may be perfeetly solvent. Their neighbors know that they are good for ten or twenty times the amount they are compelled to borrow in order to mature their crops or get their prodne's to market. The eastern capitalist does not know this, nor does he want to know it. He only knows the value of a legally-executed mortgage, and will not risk his money on

auxthing less substantial and tangible, Thus it has happened under the national bank system that the West and the South have become honeycombed with mortgages to such an extent that the farmers

planters of those sections are mostly tenants at will of the eastern capitalists. No system was ever better devised, or could

be better devised, for making the rich richer and the poor poorer. The state banks, on the other hand, would furnish a currency not only adequate in volame to all the requirements of trade, having a flexibility that could not be imparted to a national currency, whether of paper or coin. Expansion and contraction would alternate in exact proportion to the industrial needs of the sections. When the farmer or manufacturer or trader has occasion to borrow from the banks, expansion of the currency to that

extent takes place. When his crops or other products of his labor are matured and marketed, the loans are repaid, and to that extent the currency is contracted. This is elasticity of the currency, that adapts it to circumstances and preserves its constant and equal value. That state bank currency can be made equally as safe as national bank currency the bill lately introduced by Mr. Springer in the House of Representatives and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency

abundantly proves. The title of Mr. Springer's bill is "To provide for a national currency." It is really a bill to provide for the parity of state and national bank notes. If a better substitute is not offered, it should be passed out of hand. To show what a saving to the people might

be effected by the state banks, take a single example of very recent occurrence. During the present month "a sale of \$1,000,000 of Tennessee 436 per cent, redemption bonds has been effected in New York. The bonds were sold at 98 cents, which is considered a remarkably good price. The bonds will be used to take up 5 and 6 per cent. bonds, and will save the state \$10,000 a year in interest. The \$1,000,000 redemption bonds thus sold bear 434 per cent., and are issued to take \$500,000 of 6 per cent, bonds and \$500,000 of 5 per cent, bonds. The difference in the amount o interest will be \$10,000 a year. That is, that amount will be saved the state each year."

If the State Bank of Tennessee (with its ramifying branches) were in operation, and were it the state's fiscal agent, how much easier through it to have effected this sale, and at the face value of the bonds, instead of 98 cents. Under the provisions of the Springer bill it would only be necessary to deposit the state bonds in the United States Treasury and draw the million of dollars in currency, easily convertible, if need be, into gold. By this single transaction the state would be saved from an annual drain of \$55,000 (over a million in twenty years) which, instead of going into the plethoric pockets of eastern eapitalists, would be retained by its own taxpayers to develop its resources and foster and protect its industries.

Take another example The Clinch Valley Coal and Iron Company, of dichlands, Tazewell county, Va., has secured a loan of \$250,000 from eastern capitalists. The noney is to be spent in starting the glass factory and building a finishing mill in addition to the colling mill which was put in operation some time since. Various other industries will be as

The conditions of this loan are not stated, but it is safe to presume that the eastern capitalists, and not the people of Virginia, are its beneficiaries.

It does not require any great financial ability to understand that under the national bank system the wealth and prosperity of the country must mevitably be concentrated in the hands of a comparatively few capitalists,

and the people correspondingly impoverished. Under our present form of government the prosperity of the nation is inseparable from the prosperity of the states, and to destroy their automony is to destroy the republic. A judicious tariff may be a great factor in restoring the prosperity of the country, but a sound and clastic currency is our vital and pressing necessity. The national bank system does not meet the requirements of the case. Repeal the state bank tax.

POWDERLY OUT OF THE KNIGHTS.

The report comes from Philadelphia that ex-General Master Workman Powderly has so testify or to produce the books desired the investigations amounted practically to naught, and the indications are that the present investigation of Mr. Downland to the reason assigned for this action was the is made by a French chemist. participation of Mr. Powderiv in an informal labor conference recently held in the Quaker City, one of the recommendations of which was that trade assemblies attached to the Knights withdraw from the order and connect themselves with the American Federation o Labor. It is further stated that a majority of the executive board, consisting of Messrs. McGuire, French, and Martin, met in Boston, and after an investigation expelled T. V. Powderly, A. W. Wright, and P. H. Quinn in accordance with article 31 of the constitution, which, among other things, prohibits any member from "advocating the withdrawal of any local assembly or other assembly from the order," and who "shall by that act stand expelled."

The story may or not be true, If true, it shows the danger of investing a few men with such arbitrary power as is contained in article 31 of the constitution of the Knights. Under it any member of the order may be expelled whenever a majority of the executive board so desire. No man ought to be expelled from any organization without a fair trial. The fact that the clause was inserted when Powderly was in the zenith of his power and possibly in accordance with his wishes, does not mend matters a particle.

HITS-OR MISSES.

If an invincible object strikes an immovable body, what will be the consequence? The Harveyized nickel steel plate will be knocked

Why don't Fancuilli compose a Washington aseball club march—with a slow movement? The French President is lobbying, too,

Mr. Dana failed to slate Mr. Cleveland ye terday morning for making jokes while the

country is going to ruin. The individual killed by the lamp explosion Saturday was not a servant girl.

"Let's keep these little things in the family."-Senate Investigation Committee, A man died of joy at a baseball game the

other day. It was not in Washington. A Brooklyn deacon has invented a money sieve which sorts out the pennies, nickels, and dimes which he collects in the church contribution box. The larger pieces didn't re-

quire to be provided for. One of the oldest tunes in the world is said to be the air sung to the words "We won't go home 'til morning." It is known to date back to the time of the Crusaders. The words were different then, but the boys had already learned the joys of being up to see

the sunrise. The bars of the Hoffman house and other swell hotels have dropped a nickel off their 20 cents on "straight" drinks. You can get your whisky now without paying extra for

IN LOVE'S ATTIC.

The attic of young Cupid's house I visited one day; To see the tattered bits of love That there were stored away.

For cast-off odds-and-ends of hearts Like baubles of some other days

But yet, the withered roses there

Frail wreaths from hove a Upon the dusty, mellow air Still shed a faint perfume.

—E. R. White.

THE COUNTRY SAYS "ACT" TO THE SENATE

The result of the caucus of Republican nators held last Monday night was an agree ment to fight the tariff bill at every point, As strange as it may appear, there are grave doubts as to the ultimate passage of the bill even with the amendments, Although the Democratic party is in full control of every branch of the government, it is not a harmo nious party, and it seems to be utterly unable to unite upon a tariff measure. As a consequence the Republicans are encouraged to believe, and do actually claim, that a debate

lasting six weeks or two months will "kill the bill."

Insting six weeks of two months will "kin the bili."

This is a very sad state of affairs—sad in the sense that it involves a continuance of the business paralysis which must prevail as long as the tariff is unsettled. And now the situation is further complicated by talk of concessions to trusts and intimations of bribery and corruption in the Senate.

We do not credit these reports touching upon the moral obliquity of Senators, but we do believe that if the Democratic party is not equal to the emergency now, it will not have the opportunity again for a score of years. There is nothing more mortifying or humiliating to its friends than its apparent helplessness, if not imbellity, at this critical juncture. It must take a stand and carry out its pledges, or else it might as well prepare for the fate or else it might as well prepare for the fate which awaits it at the bands of an outraged and betrayed constituency.—Petersburg In-dex Appeal.

"The delay in the Senate has already gone beyond all bounds of reason or excuse. It is entailing inealculable loss and suffering upon the people. It is meaning the country with disaster and the Democratic party with defeat. It is simply scandalous that after fooling with the tariff for nearly four months Democratic Senators should be still wasting precious time by juggling with it.

"For heaven's sake, do something or quit. Let the Bepublicans show their patriotism by wasking no opposition to revision. If they will do this, and the Democrats get together and agree upon some sensible programme, a tariff bill can be passed in a week and the country started on the highway to prosperity."—New York Herald. "The delay in the Senate has already gon

POWDERLY DENIES DISMISSAL.

Says He Did Not Advocate the Dissolving

of the K. of L. SCHANTON, Pa., May 20.-T. V. Powderly vas seen at his home here to-night by an Associated Press reporter, who was the first to carry to the ex-general master workman of the Knights of Labor the report of his expulsion from that order by the general executive committee.

Mr. Powderly denied the truth of the report, and said that the laws of the Knights of Labor provide that no member can be dis-missed without being first given a trial at which to prove his innocence of the charges

Mr. Powderly further stated that he had not been notified to appear at any trial. He said that he had not advocated the absorption of the Knights of Labor by the Federation of Labor.

The World of Labor. Russia has 350,000 paupers. Liverpool has glass shingles, London has 270,000 foreigners. Trees are felled by electricity. France has 7,600 soup kitchens, India laborers get 5 cents a day. America has 563,491 telephones. Lisdon has women coal carriers, Paper is made of wild sunflowers, Two men to five women are employed in eaching in the United States.

The Queen of Corea has a woman physician rhose salary is \$15,000 a year. Our total gold production in 1833 was 1,739, 81 ounces, valued at 835,950,000. Mulhali says that the life of a locomotive is smally fifteen years, and its earnings \$300,000.

It is proposed to supply San Francisco with rater from Lake Tahoe, 150 miles distant. Fifteen dollars a day represent the average mount paid into every sation in the United tates. An Hungarian inventor claims to be able

to make from wood pulp of fabric suffable for durable clothing. Among recent inventions is an opera glass which can instantly to some and

Great Britain owns more than one-third of

Incandescent lamps are ridiculously cheep in Sweden, the price of these with all voltages up to 125 bring about 10 cents.

Better Than Selling Banan'.

Nareisse Nero, an Italian, for the past eleven ionths has been a legitimate inmate of the Idaho penitentiary. Narciese was a burglar who had been sentenced for a year. Good behavior shortened his term one month, but when the warden notified him to that effect and requested him to depart the gentleman from Italy declined to do any such thing, de-clared himself to be thoroughly satisfied with his home, and assured the officials that it was much more comfortable than any place he had ever struck outside. When the warden disisted that Mr. Nero should go, whether he wanted to or not, the Italian said he was not compelled to accept the month's rebate on his sentence. Governor McConnell coincide, it is su water. rith the prisoner, and the chances are that Mr. Nero will remain in the abode of his choice until his full term has expired. The prison reformers ought to be satisfied when the penitentiaries are so managed that the prisoners prefer staving in them to working for a living outside.—Buffalo Commercial.

The Way to Roll an Umbretla.

'If half the citizens of the world," said a young woman who works on umbreila covers, only knew such a simple thing as how to roll up an umbrella most of the umbrellas brought to dealers to be mended would never have needed repair," says Woman's World,
"The right way to roll your umbrelin is to
take hold of the ends of the rile and the stick
with the same hand and hold them tightly enough to prevent their being twisted while enough to prevent tour being twisted around with the other hand. Then your umbrella will be as nicely ele-sid as when you bought it, and the only wear and tear will be on the cloth.

"It is twisting the ribs out of shape around

the stick and fastening them there that spoils most of the umbrellas. Never hold the umbrella by the handle alone when you roll it up and you will find it will last longer and cost less for repairs."

Bald Hends Go with Big Beards.

(From the Pittsburg Dispatch.)
"You'll have a bald head before many cars," said a barber to a customer yesterday. Why? Well, it's a very easy matter to tell. Now, while it would be to my interest to sell coming baid. I have learned from years of wide experience and keen observation that when a man has an extremely strong beard he will invariably lose the hair on his head. It seems in these cases as if all the strength of the hair went into the beard. I don't give this as a mere theory; I have proved to my own satisfaction that it is true. It might be put down as a rule that the stronger the beard the wanter the bair of the head." e weaker the hair of the head.

Miss Lillian Russell's Age. George W. Leberer, of the Casino, yester-day received the tollowing letter of inquiry from a Broadway wholesale firm:

"NEW YORK, May 17, 1894.-DEAR SIR-In order to decide a bet will you kindly inform us as to the age of Miss Lillian Russell. The bet to be decided is whether Miss Russell is over or under 40 years of age."

Mr. Leberer, who is truthful while at the same time gallant, replied with the announcement that Miss Russell has lately passed her thirty-third birthday.—New York Herald, Saturday.

Five Brilliants from Balzac.

Is not a fool the one who does nothing to justify the good opinion he has formed of him-self? Not to succeed is social high treason. The disease of our time is superiority. There are more saints than niches.

There are abysees that love cannot cross, but it can bury itself in them.

It is a strange thing that nearly all men of action incline toward fatalism, while most thinkers incline to and believe in Providence

STREAMS SWELL TO RIVERS

Continued from First Page.

mense inland lake. Travel from here to Pifford and Cuylerville and other points by wagon road is cut off. The river continues to rise at the rate of eight to twelve inches an hour, and only lacks eighteen inches of the highest flood in ten years.

FLOODS AT JOHNSTOWN.

Water Runs in the Streets and Submerges Johnstown, Pa., May 20.—The heaviest rainstorm since the big flood of 1889 ceased

this morning, and early light disclosed flooded steeets and all rivers high. Merchants here worked all night getting goods kept in cellars to highest places where the water could not damage them, About \$150 worth of timber belonging to the Conemaugh Lumber Company broke loose and

maugh Lumber Company broke 10056 and was carried away, tearing two bridges away and causing great damage.

Fifty feet of a stone wall along the Conemaugh river was washed away, and crops in the vicinity are ruined, entailing a loss of thousands of dollars.

Beports from Ebensburg at 10 o'clock tenight say that the water is covering the streets. The reports are that the farm crops are washed out and everything is a loss. The Reports from Ebensburg at 10 o clock to-night say that the water is covering the streets. The reports are that the farm crops are washed out and everything is a loss. The water was higher last night than at any time since the big flood.

During the storm the Baltimore and Ohio

railroad tracks were submerged, and the trains were much delayed. Street cars were stopped last night, at the historic stone bridge the water was thirteen feet nine inches high, and in Stony creek it was twelve feet.

Throughout this county and Somerset the damage to bridges and crops is reported to be

very heavy.

Tom McFenters, a lad 13 years old, was drowned in the Conemanyh river while trying to ride on a log.

SAFE FOR THE PRESENT.

Georgetown Commercial Houses Threat-ened, but the Water Is at a Standstill. For several days past the Potomac river has been gradually making its way above the highwater mark, and for a time it tooked as if the city would have a repetition of the flood of

This rise was particularly noticeable along

is slowly breaking up

end the north branch four. A thirty-foot od is reported at Williamsport and Lock Haven on the west branch. This flood is ex-pected here to-night. Washon's on the Rend-ing and Pennsylvania, ratironds have laid out passencer and freight trains. The telegraph lines are in fair snape and nearly all are in working order.

Ficeing to the Hills. LEWISHURG, Pa., May 20.-The superintendent of the Lewisburg and Tyrone branch of the Pennsylvania railroad running from here to Bellefont reports heavy washouts at Mill-

river near the Virginia end of the Long beidee Saturday evening. Yesterday the body was identified as that of J. A. McNerbany, aged 36 years, a compositor

who worked at McGill & Wallace's printing

office.

On Wednesday afternoon last he went flebing alone, and as he was subject to epileptic fits it is supposed that he accidentally foil in the water.

Menerolany was a single man and lived in the results are subject to epileptic fits it is supposed that he accidentally foil in the water.

Menerolany was a single man and lived in the shifted the hand, the original five cards with his possess at No. 1003 Marsiand avantage. water.

McNerbany was a single man and lived with his parents at No. 1005 Maryland avenue southwest. He has a brother who is a letter-carrier. The funeral will be held to-day.

MARSHAL CARL BROWNE.

Coxey's Lieutenant Is a Journalist, Painter,

Cartoonist, Humorist, and Lecturer. Marshal Carl Browne, of the Coxey con monweal army, is well known on the Pacific coast. In 1885 he published a weekly idustrated paper at Los Angeles called the Castus. Eight of the sixteen pages contained reading matter and the other eight were devoted to political cartoons, most of which he drew himself. The title Cactus was chosen by Browne because he wanted the paper to be a stinger. The heading of the title page showed a poli-tician who had fallen on a entire while en-destoring to pluck a luscious pear. Browne was represented standing by and laughing to his heart's content as he looked at the motit-

his heart's content as he looked at the motito:

Don't monkey with the cactus." The paper was such a stinger that people got tired of it, and Browne suspended its publication.

Previous to Browne's advent in Los Angeles he published the City Argus in San Francisco, which still exists. His cartoons in this paper gave him the title of the "Nazi of the Pacific Coast." He disposed of the City Argus and became associated with Denis Kearney, the famous sand lots orator of San Francisco. Both devoted a large part of their time to denouncing Boss Buckley, the famous blind political autocrat of San Francisco. In the Presidential campaign of 1892 Browne

blind political autocrat of San Francisco. In the Presidential campaign of 1892 Browne drew cartons for the San Francisco Ex-aminer.

Browne is a native of Illinois. He went to California twenty-three years ago, and owns a beautiful country nouse at Calistoga. He is of German parentage, and 46 years old. He looks something like Buffalo Bill. His buckskin suit and slouch hat are not novei-ties. He wore a buckskin suit while editing the Cactus, and on chilly mornings would don a sealskin overcoat which touched the ground.

ground.

Browne is not an ignorant man. Besides being a cartoonist and a journalist, he is a practical printer, a humorist, painter, and lecturer. He never wrote his Cactus editorials on paper, but went to the case and set up his matter from memory. Neither did he read proof on any of his compositions. He prides himself on being a "clean" printer. The same is true of his drawings. He never made a sketch on paper first, but made the drawings on a lithographic stone.

In 1830 Browne made a tour of the principal Pacific coast cities and exhibited historical paintings, something like 125 in number and

Pacific coast cities and exhibited historical paintings, something like 125 in number and 18x15 feet each, all of which he produced himself. In his lectures he gave a brief description of his paintings. He was dressed then as now in a buckskin suit, high boots, and a slouch hat, with the addition of a blonde wig with long carls. Being a tall man, well proportioned, the effect was very striking, and Browne was much of an attraction as his naintings. Mysterious Carrier Pigeon. A male, mouse-colored carrier pigeon flew paintings.

Browne's friends think that he deserves the credit for the commonweal army instead of Coxey. They expect him to write a book about his experiences.—New York Sun.

GOLD WATCH FOR PALMER.

The Retiring Public Printer Will Have s

One of the finest gold watches ever many factured, said to have cost \$500, is to pre-sented to ex-Government Printer Palmer. The present is now on exhibition at the jew elry store of M. Goldsmith & Son, No. 911 Pennsylvania avenue. It bears the inscrip-

A Testimonial of Esteem Hon Frank W. Palmer, 1889 — Public Printer — 1894 By the Employes of the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.

The watch contains thirty-five ruby jewels,
and The watch contains thirty-live may jewes, is adjusted to temperature, position, and isochronism; chimes the hours, quarters, and minutes, and is a masterpiece of mechanism by the celebrated James Picard. The chain is of massive 14-karat gold, very heavy, and the charm attached is a magnificently carved head mounted in gold. The outilt was fur-nished by Goldsmith & Son, 911 Pennsylvania avenue, where it will be exhibited to-day and remain in the window for a few days.

ANOTHER WEEK'S FISHING.

The Clevelands Will Not Be Togethe

The President is not expected to return to he White House until Friday or Saturday. Mrs. Cleveland and the children are ex ected to return about the same time. The white House family will probably be reunited on Sunday a week from yesterday. They will remain at the White House for the present.

GUYON'S MONEY-GETTER.

The Poker Shark's Device Which Has

In the vault at police headquarters is an inocent-looking table, which is the eleverest contrivance of its kind ever invented by an ingenious gambler. It was at this table, says the Chicago Herald, that Charles F. Stokes, president of the Stokes Manufacturing Company. No. 223 Wabash avenue, was robbed of \$1,300 the other night. If Mr. Stokes ever plays poker with strangers again it is safe to say he will examine the table on which the cards are dealt. He will not only tap it and turn up the cloth, but will examine every chink and crack underneath.

the river front in Georgetown, where the water had been creeping up inch by inch until several of the wharves were covered. The merchants entertained no little anxiety for the safety of their stock and were preparing for the emergencies.

At midnight last night the waters of the Shenandouh were failing, and the Potomer at Harper's Ferry was at a standstill.

This will have effect upon the water here, and no more trouble is feared at present.

nomore trouble is feared at present.

NOR'EASTER AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Tide Breaks Over the Promenade and Ships are in Danger.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 20—A severe northeaster prevailed to-night, and the tide is breaking over the promenade all along the beach. At the inlet, the lower floor of the big pavillon is flooded and yachtsmen wharf is slowly breaking up the gambiers comes up for trial,

It is gamblers comes up for trial.

As Guyon was the most expert hand at the contrivance, he sat opposite the drawer, which was placed in such a position that any player would know it continued only poker chips.

Several schooners in the iniet are also in danger of going ashore on the meadows. The lift-aving crews, who are of duty, have been notified by keeper Parker and Guskill to be prepared for any emergency.

At the Forks of the Susquehanna.

Sunnum, Pa., May 20.—The north and west branches of the Susquehanna river units here. The west branch has a five-foot flood and the most branch branch four. A thirty-foot the horth branch four, A thirty-foot to was placed.

tion was placed.

With his finger Guyon drew out of a slit With his finger Guyon drew out of a slit behind the drawer a thin steel binde four inches long, something like a letter opener. He placed his knee against the edge of this binde. The game began. "Desfy" lost, but the victim kept even with the game. Then eams the trial of the Guyon machine. Before the first hand had been dealt the eards were counted and found to be all right. During the game Guyon managed to procure four treys as they were dealt to him by one of his partners, and with another eard he stowed pariners and with another card he stowed them away.

After the next deal he crossed his bands in

front and allowed the five cards to lean against his fingers. He held the "cold hand" there, too, and as he pressed the steel blade The Unknown Drowned Man Is Identified as J. A. McNerhany, a Printer.

As published in yesterday's Trues, the body of a white man was found floating in the called for two cards and dress pair of fives. called for two carris and drew a pair of fives.

With a "full house" he leaned back and
waited. Guyon drew three cards, and the
others apparently had nothing more than a
pair. Fisher threw in a small bet, which the
victim raised a fulle. Morris raised this, and
Guyon raised again. Fisher dropped out and
Stokes raised Guyon. Morris dropped out at

> dropping out of sight. Stokes showed a king full, but Guyon had four treys. The victim vas out 5000.
>
> He played on the following night, and sue-ected in dropping \$2,000 altogether. It was desolutely impossible for him to bent such a

ame. It was a sure system. He was sur elous, however, and reported the matter to e police. The table can be taken apart so as to admit

of convenient carriage throughout the country. Guyon has traveled in every state of the Union with it, and has never failed to secure "It is the simplest and most ingenious machine ever invented to fleece the unwary, said bet-stive hirranne inst night. "I first heard of it about six years ago. A man re-ported to the police that he had lost \$2,500 in t poker game at one of the large hotels and I as sent out to investigate the matter. I soon

was sent out to investigate the matter. I soon learned that Bert Guyon was one of the men who helped to fleece the 'sucker.' While working on the case I ran across a gambler from the Pacific coast, and he told me of Guyon's inguatous table.

"Search warrants were sworn out for the table, and every large hotel in Chicago was searched from top to hottom, but the table was not found. Reports began to come in from all ever the country about Guyon's phefrom all over the country about Guyon's phe-nomenal luck at poker. He has played in all the large cities from San Francisco to Port-land, Me., and I don't think it would be an

inno, sie, and I don't think it would be an exaggeration to say he has cleaned up \$200,000 with the wonderful table.

"Guyon always has three confederates, "Dear's Morris, who was arrested with him here, was driven out of New York by Inspector Byrnes several years ago. His right name is Morris Holland. He is a very clever man. Frederick S. Fisher used to run a salcon and hotel at Kansas City. His real name is Bishop. Hugh Dunn has been a gambler in Chicago for thirty years."

Dress Reform In Grand Rapids.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 10.—A number of the young business men of the town to-day began the organization of a Knickerbecker club, the members of which must blud themselves to wear kniekerbockers as their every stating that the chib's purposes are "to en-courage the wearing of bloomer suits by women, on the grounds of health, comfort, and utility. To promote the wearing of knickerbookers as a common article of dress, to encourage the same by precept and ex-ample."

into the open window in the top story of the police headquarters building at 7.30 o'clock last night, in the room where the fire alarms

These Are Facts.

"DEL RAY" is located on the Alexandria Branch of the Pennsylvania R. R., 5 miles from Washington, and is by long odds the handsomest of all its suburban sites. Prices are only from \$50 to \$150 a lot. Terms \$1.00 down and from 50c to \$1.50 per week. Ten per cent, discount for cash. We pay the taxes, charge no interest and require no notes or mortgages. Streets and sidewalks are now laid, trees are all planted and other imand stacwards are now fato, trees are all planted and other improvements are made at our expense. We absolutely give you a lot free—also transportation for one year, besides \$100 in gold if you commence a house at "DEL RAY" worth \$1,000 before June 1, and complete same before November 1, 1894. We also insure your life for the amount of your purchase, which will be given to your heirs in case of your death. The title to "DEL RAY" is guaranteed by the District Title Insurance Com-

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McELFRESH-Eliza McElfresh, after a long illness, passed away this morning at 2 o'clock Notice of funeral hereafter.

AFTER-DINNER STORIES.

There was an old Dutchman, a farmer, thrifty and prosperous, who had been carefully saving for many years. Finally he was elected to the legislature. It was a peculiarly profitable session. There were several rallroad charters up for consideration. Hans served faithfully, never broke silence, and always voted, and after the legislature had adjourned surprised his friends at home by laying the foundation of a \$10,000 house, while there were rumors of a \$20,000 bank

"Have you had a legacy, Hans?" ssked a neighbor, at last, "Oh, no," was the reply.
"I have yust been saving a loctle," "But how could you manage to save \$30,-000 on a three months' salary of \$3 a day?"
"Veli," responded Hans, complacently,
"dat was very easy; it was vust dis way.
You see, last Winter, my wife, she didn't
keep no hired girl."

A Napoleon of finance, who formerly speculated in Chicago, picked out a promising town m Iowa and decided to "build it up." He nont and west of there to Rising Spring. A number of bridges are gone, and the extensive and expensive transway construction at paddy mountain is all washed out. The water is two feet higher at Coburn than it was in 1880, and the people of the valley are builty are builty as in 1880, and the people of the valley are builty as going on behind those closely what was going on behind those closely and be was very sorry for their surface. The street is two feet higher at Coburn than it and the strip of wood. The green cloth builty are builty as what was going on behind those closely and the was very sorry for their street in the was very sorry for their street in the was very sorry for their street in the money of the companies and the street bank and then went into bank ruptey. Some of the principal sufferers went to his house to builty a little, but the victim could not be was yellow the was going on behind those closely and the was very sorry for their sufference of the principal sufferers went to his house to builty a little work. They found him in a magnificent and the was very sorry for their sufference of the principal sufferers went to his house to builty a little work work. moved to the town, organized a number of

misfortune. misfortune.

"I regret very much, gentleman," said he,
"but I have practically nothing left. My wife
owns this house and some business property,
but I have nothing. Believe me, if I could
do such a thing I would give you my body and let it be divided among you, for there is

and let it be divided among you, for there is nothing else I can give."

"What's that proposition?" asked a rather deaf old gentleman, who was standing at the back of the mournful company.

"He says," explained one of the sufferers, "that we can take his body and divide it up

among us."
"Well, in that case," said the deaf old gen-tleman in a loud voice, "I speak for his gall," A Methodist clergyman tells this incident which occurred on a Pullman sleeper while riding through Iowa: As the train passed over the state line into Iowa a seal was put on the liquor sideboard in the buffet, and the on the liquor sideboard in the buffet, and the clergyman, wishing to test the enforcement of the prohibition law, called the porter and asked him if he could get a little whisky. "Oh, yes, sah," said the porter. "And how about a little wine?" queried the minister. "I think I can flx you, sah," was the prompt and whispered reply. "But," continued the reverend, "how about prohibition in Iowa?" "Oh," said the porter, with a knowing wink, "we always pick our men, sah,"

A STORY OF DEAN STANLEY. Dean Stanley, who will always be rememered in connection with Westminster Abbey, because he so loved it in all its relations whether to beauty or religion, was a shy and

delicate child. "Prince Pitiful," his father sometime "Prince Pitiful," his father sometimes called him, and those who remember him as a little boy speak with tenderness of the "bright, ingenious child's face," the sensitive and kindly spirit which informed it. He never mastered arithmetic, and it is said of him that he "never quite appreciated the difference between 18 pence and 1 and 8 pence."

His own taste ran in the direction of literary and anything an research, but he was for ary and antiquarian research, but he was far from looking with scorn on more practical qualities. Some of the anecdotes connected with his youth are rery interesting as show-ing him on his every-day human side. After the service at which he preached his

first sermon two old women were everhear discussing the preacher.

"Well, I do feel empty like," said one.

"And so do I," returned the other. "That young man didn't give us much to feed on!"

While Statley was dean of Westminster one little incident occurred which gives a fleeting glimpse of a woman who will always charm through her beauty and her kindliness. He

rote: *On the evening of Easter eve the Princess "On the evening of Easter eve the Frances of Wales came to me in a corner of the draw-ing-room with her prayer book and I went through the communion services with her, explaining the peculiarities and the likenesses and the differences to and from the Danish service. She was most simple and fascinating. I saw a good deal of her and can truly any that she is as charming and beautiful a say that she is as charming and beautiful a creature as ever passed through a fairy tale."

Then he says of the Princess Beatrice:
"The Princess offered Mrs. Bruce some cakes of her own making, Mrs. Bruce declined

them.
"'Very well, then, said the Princess,
Dr. Stanley is not here I shall give them
the donkey." "-Youth's Companion.

[New York Press.] The Mate-Was that the owner of the yacht that you were speaking to just now? The Captain—Yes.

The M.—Did he come down to see whether

Are Your Feet Tender?

If so, let us administer comfort to them in a pair of our famous \$3.50 Shoes. We have a kind of superstition that our \$3.50 shoes are and comfortable shoe made for \$3.50. So many business people tell us this-drummers, fellowmerchants, even competitors admit that we certainly have the inside track on \$3.50 shoes. It's all because we try to give you \$5's worth in 'em instead of "59c

worth. When will you look at that \$3.50 SHOE.

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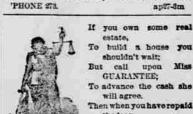
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money to build with; if you don't happen to have t you can get it by calling upon the GUARANTEE SAVINGS. LOAN and INVEST-MENT CO.

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